### **National Science Foundation**

the circumstances make it obvious that the former employee is only speaking as an informed and interested citizen, not representing any financial or other interests of his or her own or of any other person or institution with which he or she is associated:

- (2) Any appearance or communication concerning matters of a personal or individual nature, such as the former employee's taxes, salary, benefits, possible Federal employment, rights as a former employee, or the application of conflict-of-interest rules to something the former employee proposes to do;
- (3) Any appearance on the former employee's own behalf in any litigation or administrative proceeding; or
- (4) Any presentation of scientific or technical information (at a site visit, for example) or any other communication of scientific or technical information on work being proposed or conducted.
- (e) As soon as his or her NSF employment ceases, a former NSF employee (including any former special Government employee described in paragraph (a) of this section) may again be listed as principal investigator on an NSF award, may be listed as principal investigator in any proposal or award, and may sign a proposal as principal investigator. However, the former employee and the grantee institution shall formally designate, subject to NSF approval, a "substitute negotiator" who, though not principally responsible for the work, will represent the former employee and the institution in dealings with NSF officials on any proposal or project for as long as the former employee would be barred from representational contacts with NSF by paragraph (a) of this section or by statute.

# §680.13 Purposes for "substitute" requirements.

Appointment of a "substitute principal investigator" or "substitute negotiator" ensures against unthinking violation of the restrictions on dealings with NSF officials. It serves this purpose by flagging proposals or awards affected by the restrictions and by identifying someone else with whom NSF officials can properly discuss them or negotiate over them. Designa-

tion of a substitute principal investigator while an employee is at NSF has two additional functions: it identifies another person to be responsible for the work and equipment, and it reminds all concerned that during an employee's NSF service his or her attentions should focus on NSF duties.

## Subpart B [Reserved]

# PART 681—PROGRAM FRAUD CIVIL REMEDIES ACT REGULATIONS

PURPOSE, DEFINITIONS, AND BASIS FOR LIABILITY

Sec.

681.1 Purpose.

681.2 Definitions.

681.3 What is the basis for the imposition of civil penalties and assessments?

PROCEDURES LEADING TO ISSUANCE OF A COMPLAINT

681.4 Who investigates program fraud?

681.5 What happens if program fraud is suspected?

681.6 When may NSF issue a complaint?

681.7 What is contained in a complaint? 681.8 How will the complaint be served?

PROCEDURES FOLLOWING SERVICE OF A

complaint?
681.10 What happens if a defendant fails to file an answer?

681.11 What happens once an answer is filed?

#### HEARING PROCEDURES

681.12 What kind of hearing is contemplated?

681.13 At the hearing, what rights do the parties have?

681.14 What is the role of the ALJ?

681.15 How are the functions of the ALJ separated from those of the investigating official and the reviewing official?

681.16 Can the reviewing official or the ALJ be disqualified?

681.17 What rights are there to review documents?

681.18 What type of discovery is authorized and how is it conducted?

681.19 Are witness lists exchanged before the hearing?

681.20 Can witnesses be subpoenaed?

681.21 Who pays the costs for a subpoena?

681.22 Are protective orders available?

681.23 How are documents filed and served with the ALJ?

681.24 How is time computed?

681.25 Where is the hearing held?